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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

P R E S E N T T R O U B L E S

OF

P E R S I A and G E O R G I A.

In a Continuation of Mr. HANWAY's History to the End of
the Year 1753.

By M. DE P * * *.

Translated from the FRENCH.

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M.DCC.LVI.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRESENT TROUBLES

PERSIA and GEORGIA.

Continued from the History to the End of
the Year 1753.



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T O

Mr. H A N W A Y.

S I R,

A Man of your character must not be surprized at being known to several people to whom you are entirely a stranger. I am not at all personally acquainted with you; but have read your work; wherein you have so well drawn your own character, that your acquaintance would do me great honour.

Your treatise on the revolutions of Persia gives you an indisputable right to whatever appears upon

this subject. The greatest fortune, to which this can aspire, is to serve as a supplement to your history: it is an infant, which I shall look upon as well settled, if I have the good fortune to procure it a place at the end of yours. I am with all imaginable respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

P * * * *

THE P R E F A C E.

TO give men just ideas, and to rectify the false ones, is to be serviceable to mankind in a double capacity. To undeceive the publick with regard to what the gazettes have falsely represented relating to the state of affairs in Persia and Georgia, and to give them a just and true account of the transactions in that country, will be to do both. Persia, one of the greatest, and most powerful, as well as most ancient empires, at present without a chief, torn into almost as many monarchies as there are provinces, devoured by civil wars, and at the very brink of utter destruction, requires that Europe should be acquainted with her real situation. The Persians, the best tempered, most politick and industrious people recorded in history, the throne of whose sovereigns is overthrown, whose fields are ravaged, whose towns demolished, whose manufactories are destroyed, whose finances are exhausted, whose liberty is wrested from them by an infinite number of tyrants, who make it the sport of their dissensions, require, that the Europeans, who have so long enjoyed their commerce, and heaped up so much wealth, should share in their misfortunes. In a word, prince HERACLIUS, whose pretensions are far from the Persian crown, which has been falsely given him, is a prince sufficiently great to deserve to be represented as an hero, who has not so much of the Roman in him, as some have imagined.

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As no one is obliged to give credit to what I here advance, and I cannot relate any thing new but upon an authority which may be called in question; I think it necessary to acquaint my readers, that I may in some measure take off those prejudices which they may have imbibed against this short treatise, that it was written in a city, which has stronger connections with Persia and Georgia than any other in the world; that I am acquainted with several merchants, who carry on a trade with these two kingdoms, and whose interest it is to be well informed of every thing of this nature, and with several Turkish lords, who by their offices are obliged to observe these affairs with exactness and nicety, and that I composed this historical account by the assistance and under the inspection of a person whose situation put it in his power to keep up a correspondence with missionaries, men of discernment and abilities, capable of giving the most exact and rational accounts. Besides I speak of circumstances, which time, sooner or later, will clear up: I would not give myself the trouble of correcting former errors, that I might be able to advance new ones.

No part of the world is at present in such confusion as Persia; and nothing is so difficult as to give a methodical account of the disorders, which reign in it. To be able to form a just idea of it, I must likewise say something of Georgia, which is at present the principal seat of war, and illustrate the original of the princes TEMURAS and HERACLIUS, who there enjoy the first rank. Several authors have spoken of the princes of Georgia, who seem to have been very imperfectly acquainted with their extraction, of which a true account may here be found from the time of TEMURAS and NAVAS SHAH, wherein its merit will perhaps solely consist.

T A B L E

OF THE

S U C C E S S I O N

OF THE

P R I N C E S O F K A K E T.

ALEXANDER, king of Kaket, died at the end of the sixteenth century.

DAREJAN, married first to ALEX- ANDER, king of Imiretta, and afterwards to VACHTAN.	N. N.	TEMURAS, the last sovereign of Kaket.	N. N.
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N. N. married to ARCHILUS, son of NAVAS SHAH. | HERACLIUS. | N. N. | N. N.

IMAN KOULI KHAN.

TEMURAS.

MAHOMET KOULI
KHAN.

BEGUM, married
to JASSI KHAN.

N. N.	N. N. married to ADIL SHAH.	N. N.	N. N.	HERACLIUS.
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N. N. | N. N.

T A B L E OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE PRINCES OF CARDUEL.

LUARZAB, king of Carduel, died at the end of the 15th Century.

DAVID. | SIMON.

LUARZAB. | ALLAHVERDI, or God's gift. | SIMON. | DOURMICHE. | DAREJAN PHERI, married the great TEMURAS.

RUSTAN KHAN, adopted by NAVAS SHAH, prince of the house of Kaket.

NAVAS SHAH, prince of the house of Kaket, unites this kingdom to that of Carduel.

ARCHILUS. | SOLYMAN. | LEVAN. | N. N. married to HUSSEIN SHAH, king of Persia. | GURGHI KHAN, died in Candahar.

KHUSREF KHAN. | JASSI. | TEMURAS. | VACHTAN. | SIMON. | DOMETI CATHOLICOS. | N. N. married to GUR- | N. N. was killed by the
 GHI, king of Imiretta. | swiftnefs of his horfe.

ISAAC. | TEMURAS. | ABDOULLAH. | N. N. | GURGHI. | BAKAR, or NAVAS SHAH. | KAHOUKETI, a natu- | N. N. married to the pre-
 ral fon. | sent TEMURAS.

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRESENT TROUBLES
OF
PERSIA and GEORGIA.

PART I.

Containing an account of Georgia, and of the pedigree of the
princes TEMURAS and HERACLIUS.

CHAP. I.

A geographical description of Georgia.

THE kingdom of Georgia formerly contained all that extent of land which lies between the Black sea and the Caspian sea; it stretched itself northwards as far as Caffa, southward to Tauris, and westward to Erzeroum: it was governed by kings, who pretended to be sprung from DAVID. This large country has been several times conquered by the Tartars, by the Turks, and Persians; who have thereby engaged themselves in long and bloody wars. One of its kings divided it amongst his sons, which division weakened him so much, that he was unable to oppose the invasions of the Turks and Persians, each of whom conquered the greatest part of that, which bordered upon their territories. The governors of the provinces, who were now become as powerful as their master, took upon themselves the qual-
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lities of sovereigns in their respective governments; which gave rise to that great diversity of princes in this country, who sometimes reigned supreme, at other times were tributary; sometimes submitted to, and sometimes shook off the yoke of their powerful neighbours; they were sometimes at war with each other, and again uniting to repulse the common enemy. At present they are most of them subdued, and become vice-roys of those provinces, which the Turks and Persians, after their conquest, have put into their hands.

Georgia, as it is now divided into Turkish and Persian Georgia, is bounded on the north by Circassia and mount Caucasus; on the east by the Lesgees, Dagistan and Shirvan; on the west side by the Black sea; and by Armenia on the south.

Turkish Georgia contains the kingdom of Imiretta, and the principalities of Mingrelia and Guria. The principal town of strength in this country is Akalzike, where the Grand Seignior sends a Pacha to keep the provinces in order. On the north it is bounded by the Alanes and mount Caucasus, by Georgia, properly so called, on the east, on the south by Turkish Armenia, and on the west by the Black sea.

Georgia, properly so called, which is under the Persian government, contains the kingdoms of Carduel and Kaket. It extends northerly to the Black Circassians and the Cabartes, easterly to Dagistan inhabited by the Lesgees and the Comouks, and to Shirvan which comprehends the territories of Shamakee and Derbent; southerly to Persian Armenia, and westerly to the kingdom of Imiretta.

The people of Georgia, who are almost all nominal Christians, profess a religion filled with rites of every kind; ignorance and superstition have so much disfigured the Christian religion, that it is almost utterly effaced, although several missionaries, whom apostolick zeal hath scattered over this country, make incredible efforts to reduce it to its former purity. The princes of the countries have with equal ease embraced or abandoned the Mahometan religion, when reasons of state have obliged them to it. It will be foreign to my purpose, as well as useless to the readers, to speak of the religion of this country, which is well known from several very excellent books which treat of it. I shall therefore con-

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fine myself to the history of it only, and without being lost in the darkness of former ages, I shall content myself with gathering what particulars I can, from travellers and historians of credit.

To these I shall add all those accounts and memoirs, which have been given me, together with my own observations, and shall go back no farther than is necessary to trace out the original extraction of those princes and people of whom any doubt is entertained.

About the sixteenth and seventeenth century Georgia was divided into several principalities, governed by particular sovereigns, tributaries either to the Grand Seignior or the king of Persia.

These were five in number; in Turkish Georgia, the kingdom of Imiretta, and the principalities of Mingrelia and Guria; and in Persian Georgia, the kingdoms of Kakhet and Carduel.

These princes have made alliances with each other: they are often at variance amongst themselves; the Persians and Turks, who foment these divisions, assist one to subdue the other, and always endeavour to raise or humble them, as their own private interest sways them to it. I shall mention the three first principalities no farther than as they relate to the kingdoms of Kakhet and Carduel, in which we shall find the most remarkable events.

CHAP. II.

Of the principality of Mingrelia.

MINGRELIA, one of the most considerable provinces of Turkish Georgia, is bounded on the north by the Alanes and mount Caucasus, on the east by the kingdom of Imiretta, on the south by the principality of Guria, and on the west side by the Abassas and the Black sea. This province was formerly more populous than it is at present; the continual wars which it carries on with its neighbours have weakened it extremely; all its inhabitants are Christians. It was formerly dependent upon the kingdom of Imiretta; but one of its governors having raised a rebellion against his master, assumed the sovereignty, and stiled himself **DADIAN**. The princes who have governed

Mingrelia for the fifteen or sixteen last centuries, and who are now dependants upon the Grand Seignior, are descended from him.

LEVAN DADIAN, who reigned in the last age, possessed every quality requisite to form an hero; but love made a monster of him. Always victorious over his enemies, and always a slave to his passions, he effaced his most signal exploits by the most unheard of cruelties. He married a daughter of the prince of the Abassas, a princess who had all the charms of an European joined to a Circassian beauty. But his extravagant fondness for the sex would not permit him to be as constant to his wife, as she might reasonably expect. He roved about a long time, and at last became passionately fond of DAREJAN CHALIKE, the wife of his uncle GEORGE, prince of Lipardian, who had been his guardian. The violent love which he entertained for her entirely banished all gratitude to his uncle, all fidelity to his wife, all tenderness to his children, and all the care of his reputation. He accused his wife, whom his continued unfaithfulness had perhaps engaged in a revenge of this sort, of carrying on a criminal correspondence with his Vizier. He put them both to death, and married his uncle's wife, who, making use of his ill timed passion for her, transported him so far as to kill the two princes, whom he had by his former wife. This wicked princess, after the death of her inhuman husband in the year 1657, caused her son VOMEKI (whom she had really by LEVAN, but before her marriage with him, and during her residence with the prince of Lipardian her former husband) to be crowned. LEVAN DADIAN had a brother named JOSEPH, whose son was lawful heir to Mingrelia by the death of his two cousins, but by the intrigues of DAREJAN CHALIKE, VOMEKI was preferred to him. He did not long enjoy his usurpation; for SHAH NAVAS, after having conquered the kingdom of Imiretta, and Mingrelia, put him to death, and reinstated the son of JOSEPH in his kingdom, as we shall see in the following chapter.

C H A P. III.

Of the kingdom of Imiretta.

THAT we may be able to treat of these five principalities of Georgia, and regularly exhibit them at one view, I shall proceed from one to the other at that æra, wherein the history of one province has some connection with the foregoing, till I have traced out the extraction of the present princes TEMURAS and HERACLIUS.

The confines of the kingdom of Imiretta extend northerly as far as the black Circassians, easterly as far as Persian Georgia, southerly to Armenia, and westerly to Mingrelia and Guria. This kingdom has been governed time out of mind by a race of kings, who derive their origin from the ancient kings of Georgia, and reckon DAVID the common head of their family: they are at present tributaries to the Porte.

ALEXANDER, king of Imiretta, who lived in the last century, and died in 1658, espoused TAMAR, daughter of the prince of Guria, whom he divorced, that he might marry DAREJAN, sister to DEMURAS the last king of Kaket, of whom we shall speak in the sequel of this history. ALEXANDER had a son by TAMAR named BAKRAT, who succeeded him, and fell a victim to the love and vengeance of his mother-in-law DAREJAN; and likewise a daughter, who was married to the son of JOSEPH, prince of Mingrelia, whom we have already mentioned, and whom SHAH NAVAS re-established in his dominions, having first driven away VOMEKI the usurper.

BAKRAT ascended the throne of his ancestors in his fifteenth year, when DAREJAN enamoured with his person and crown proposed a marriage with him. She had charms enough to expect success, her passions were sufficiently strong to sacrifice her duty to her love; she was as ambitious of purchasing a crown by incest, as she was wicked to pour upon him all the cruelties of a step-mother on his refusal. BAKRAT shuddered at the horrid proposition, and rejected it with so much disdain, that the princess immediately formed a project for revenge. She concealed her resentment, and gave to BAKRAT for a wife her niece SISTAN-DAREJAN, daughter of DATONA, brother of TEMURAS. Some time afterwards she
made

made choice of VACHTAN, a lord of the court, and married him, (a man capable of satisfying her revenge and ambition) whom she proclaimed king of Imiretta, and crowned in the city Cotans. But not stopping here, she was successful enough to seize upon BAKRAT, and put out his eyes.

The lords of the court, many of whom aspired at a marriage with DAREJAN, and envious at seeing VACHTAN, their rival and equal, partner of the throne and bed of the queen, called to their assistance VOMEKI prince of Mingrelia, and the prince of Guria, and promised the crown to *him*, who should deliver them from the tyranny of the usurper. VOMEKI came first to their assistance with all his forces; he made VACHTAN prisoner by stratagem, and being desirous that his punishment should be adequate to his offence, he pulled out his eyes, plundered Cotans, took away all the treasures of the kings of Imiretta, and retired into Mingrelia, taking with him the lawful king, the usurper, and their wives.

In the mean while SHAH NAVAS KHAN, a prince of the house of Kaket, and a relation of TEMURAS, the last sovereign of this kingdom, was vice-roy of all Georgia, as we shall see hereafter. He espoused the sister of LEVAN DADIAN prince of Mingrelia, and of JOSEPH, whose son's kingdom VOMEKI usurped. This princess, who had the interest of her nephew at heart, engaged SHAH NAVAS to dispossess VOMEKI; but he declined putting such an enterprize in execution upon a kingdom tributary to the Porte, without having first obtained leave of the king of Persia his sovereign; which he demanded, and urged the offers of the grandees of Imiretta, who promised to make his son ARCHILUS king: in short, he gave him to understand, that he intended to subject to the Persians a kingdom, which was then a tributary of the Turks. To this the king gave his consent.

SAH NAVAS being thus authorised, entered Mingrelia, from whence he drove VOMEKI, and obliged him to fly to the Souanes, where he caused him to be put to death. He crowned his own son ARCHILUS king of Imiretta, and reinstated the son of JOSEPH, the lawful heir, in the kingdom of Mingrelia. Having thus put an end to this glorious expedition, he returned into Georgia, where he carried with him BAKRAT, the lawful king of Imiretta, and VACHTAN the usurper, and by this means put it out of their power to attempt any thing prejudi-

cial to the interest of his son; and he left their wives SISTAN-DAREJAN and DAREJAN at Cotans.

The Porte, as might reasonably be expected, being exasperated at seeing the king of Persia disposing of a crown, which was tributary to the Turks, by the hands of his vice-roy of Georgia, detached the Pacha of Akalzike with a considerable army. This general obliged ARCHILUS to fly to his father, and proclaimed in his stead the son of a prince of Guria, who was educated at the Porte. But SHAH NAVAS found means by his intrigues with the grandees of Imiretta, to cause the new king to be seized upon and to have his eyes put out, and sent them BAKRAT their lawful sovereign.

In the mean time DAREJAN the wife of VACHTAN, whose beauty was not effaced by age, whose courage and ambition this reverse of fortune had not been able to subdue, had still charms, and an address to make a proper use of them. She had several interviews with the Pacha of Akalzike during his residence at Cotans, her beauty enslaved this general, and the hope of obtaining her favour engaged him in her service, with a promise to reinstate VACHTAN her spouse, provided she could get him out of the hands of SHAH NAVAS, who, as I have already observed, had taken him away, and kept him near his person. DAREJAN carried her point, and recovered him out of Georgia, and the Pacha kept his word. This princess after having restored liberty and the crown to her husband, suffered him to fall by an impardonable imprudence into the hands of BAKRAT, whose eyes he had formerly put out, and whom the intrigues of SHAH NAVAS had almost re-established upon the throne. BAKRAT ordered VACHTAN to be brought, and after having loaded him with the most bitter reproaches, and most horrid imprecations, he borrowed the succour of another hand to conduct his to vengeance; his poniard was guided to his enemy's bosom, which he pierced with many blows, and plucked out his heart, which he tore in pieces with his own hands.

What I had to say of the princes of Guria is intermixed in this discourse upon the kings of Imiretta. I come now to speak of the kingdoms of Kaket and Carduel, whose history is more immediately necessary to my subject.

8 OF THE PRESENT TROUBLES,

CHAP. IV.

Of the kingdom of Kaket from ALEXANDER to the death of TEMURAS, its last king.

THE kingdom of Kaket is one of those states of which Georgia, properly so called, consists. Its boundaries towards the north are the black Circassians and the Cabartes; towards the east, mount Caucasus and the province of Dagistan; southerly the kingdom of Carduel; and westerly that of Imiretta. The original of its kings till ALEXANDER's time is very well known; from him therefore, the father of TEMURAS, the last absolute king of these dominions, I shall begin my history.

ALEXANDER king of Kaket, who died towards the end of the sixteenth century, married KETUANE, the most handsome as well as most virtuous princess recorded in history, whose misfortunes will have a place in the end of this chapter. By her he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest was DAVID, known likewise by the name of TEMURAS: he was brought up with ABAS the great king of Persia, to whom he was sent as an hostage.

The same education produced two really great men, but of different dispositions. She displayed all the virtues of the one, but could not hide the vices of the other. ABAS possessed only the talents of a great king; TEMURAS to these talents had all the virtues requisite for so high a trust. ABAS blinded by his prosperity was transported to cruelties, which sullied the lustre of his most noble exploits: TEMURAS, who was never dispirited by adversity, did not condescend to meannesses beneath himself; his misfortunes served only to add a splendour to his virtues. After the death of his father ALEXANDER, KETUANE his mother obliged him to demand of ABAS leave to go and take possession of the kingdom of his ancestors, which he obtained, having first taken an oath never to withdraw himself from his dependance on Persia.

TEMURAS having ascended the throne, married DAREJAN the daughter of ZUMON KHAN, king of Carduel, surnamed in the Persian language PHERI, of whom mention is made in those songs which king ABAS wrote

in her praise. This marriage drew upon TEMURAS the vengeance of this monarch, who was deeply smitten by her. Some account of this princess deserves a place in our history.

This illustrious DAREJAN PHERI, as was before observed, was the daughter of ZUMON KHAN, king of Carduel, and sister to LUARZAB, who ill-used the daughter of MEHROU his minister, by promising marriage and not performing it; upon which the minister fled into Persia, and sought for an avenger in the person of SHAH ABAS. As a tender father, he could not stifle the resentment due to his injured daughter; as a skilful courtier, he could insinuate himself into the good graces of his new master; and, as a crafty politician, he knew how to pave a way for vengeance, and to set every spring at work to bring it to an happy issue. Being thoroughly acquainted with the human heart, he raised ABAS's passions to so high a pitch, that he was resolved to dethrone the injurer; although PETER DELLA VALLE assures us that they were reasons of state, and not his own inclinations, which engaged this monarch to declare war against TEMURAS; and that it was his ambition, which put on the mask of love.

But be that as it will, the enraged minister spoke so advantageously to him of the sister of LUARZAB, and painted her charms in such lively colours, that the monarch resolved immediately to demand her of her brother. He sent three embassies successively, and each time met with a refusal. LUARZAB even went farther; that he might entirely disengage himself from other solicitations, he concluded a marriage between his sister and TEMURAS. ABAS being exasperated to the last degree by the refusal of LUARZAB, and the espousal with TEMURAS, so directly opposite to the commands he had laid upon him, marched against these two princes to punish the contempt of the one and the disobedience of the other. For some time they continued very strongly attached to each other; but LUARZAB being terrified by ABAS's success, and foreseeing the misfortunes which an obstinate resistance would bring upon his people, thought he had no other resource but to implore his clemency, and yield himself a prisoner at discretion. But what could he expect from a monarch who was entirely ignorant, how much more noble it is to pardon than to punish? ABAS at first received him with an air of complaisance, under which he knew how to conceal the most bloody intentions; but he soon after threw him into
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prison, and ordered him to be secretly slain, upon receiving advice some time after that the Muscovites sent a great embassy to demand his liberty.

TEMURAS, with a courage and resolution above misfortunes, was not at all shaken with this loss: he first made overtures to come to an accommodation, and sent his mother KETUANE to the king to treat of peace. The charms of this princess, without bringing about a negotiation, raised in the breast of ABAS a love, which put this queen to the most horrid trials, and which were at length crowned with martyrdom.

The king tried every method to satisfy his passion, but she rendered them all useless. Intreaties, offers, menaces, violence and tortures could not move HER, who always distinguished herself by a nobleness of soul worthy her rank, a constancy worthy her virtue, and a patience her piety. She lived at Shiras several years under the guard of IMAN KOULI-KHAN, to whose trust he committed her. PETER DELLA VALLE tells us he saw her picture in a palace of the kings of Persia at Ferhabadi; she was drawn in a suppliant posture praying for peace for her son. ABAS despairing of obtaining his desire, undertook to make a proselyte of her. He gave orders for her to embrace the Mahometan religion; but the queen, with a faith as unshaken as her chastity, would not alter her religion; and after having undergone all the cruelties which iron and fire could inflict, she expired in the flames in the year 1624. This inhuman tyrant likewise castrated the two sons of TEMURAS, whom he had before sent as hostages, flattering himself by this means of obtaining peace. PETER DELLA VALLE pretends that this fact wants proper confirmation.

TEMURAS finding that the negotiations of his mother failed of the promised success, and expecting to meet with the same fate as LUARZAB, if he did not vigorously defend himself, made a stout resistance for a long time with some small reinforcements with which the Turks and the other neighbouring princes had furnished him; he drew the king of Persia into a snare, where he had perished with his whole army, had not MEHROU, LUARZAB's minister, shewn himself as experienced a general as he was an able politician: This minister therefore, whose cause ABAS had in some measure undertaken, extricated him from this false step. TEMURAS was obliged to yield after a long and vigorous defence; he went to Constantinople, and obtained of the Porte a numerous army, with which he drove away the Persians, and retook possession of his kingdom. The

succours

succours of the Turks being retired, ABAS again subdued the kingdom; but death putting an end to his being in 1628, TEMURAS, who had fled, returned a second time to Teflis, stirred up his people to a revolt, killed the vice-roy whom ABAS had sent into Georgia, and remained for some time in peaceable possession of his kingdom; till SHAH SEPHI raised a powerful army, and gave the command of it to RUSTAN KHAN, son of the vice-roy, whom the Georgians had put to death. The desire of revenging his father's death, redoubling the courage and efforts of the general, he dethroned TEMURAS, and obliged him to retire into Imiretta, of which kingdom his sister, the wife of ALEXANDER, was queen.

SHAH NAVAS, when he conquered Imiretta, found there TEMURAS, whom he sent to SHAH SEPHI, who, forgetting the animosity of his predecessor, treated him with all the honour and respect due to his age, his birth, his dignity, his virtues, his exploits, and his misfortunes till his death in 1659. He was the last king of Kaket. This prince had by DAREJAN PHERI three sons, of whom the only one fit to succeed him was HERACLIUS. At first he retired into Muscovy, from whence he some time after returned and was crowned king of Kaket. But before we continue this history, we must begin that of Carduel, and bring it to that epocha, in which it was united with that of Kaket, which we shall reassume at a proper time.

C H A P. V.

Of the kingdom of Carduel from the time of LUARZAB to the death of SHAH NAVAS, when this state was united with that of Kaket.

THE kingdom of Carduel forms the southern part of Georgia properly so called: on the north side it is bounded by the kingdom of Kaket, on the south by the province of Guendia and Armenia, on the east by Dagistan and Shirvan, and on the west by Turkish Georgia. It has enjoyed particular kings in the same manner Kaket has.

LUARZAB, who was alive in the fifteenth century, divided this monarchy between his two sons ZUMON and DAVID. SHAH TOEHMAS, ISHMAEL's successor, overcame these two princes, the second of whom

became a Mahometan, and was declared vice-roy of all Georgia. Some time afterwards, upon his making an attempt to shake off the Persian yoke, KHODA-BENDE sent a very powerful army against him, which defeated him, and obliged him to save himself by flight. Till then ZUMON or SIMON his brother, who surrendered himself a prisoner to TOEHMAS, when he conquered Georgia, had preferred his religion to the king's favour; but he did not continue in his first resolution; for after his brother's expulsion he suffered himself to be prevailed upon by KHODA-BENDE, abandoned Christianity, and was declared Khan of Teflis by the name of ZUMON KHAN: he died during the reign of ABAS the Great, and left behind him several sons, LUARZAB, ZUMON, ALLAHVERDI, or God's gift, DOURMICHE, and one daughter the famous DAREJAN PHERI. The two youngest princes went with their sister to Kaketi, when she espoused TEMURAS, there they lived under HERACLIUS, and IMAN KOULI KHAN his son, and were in these wars which these princes carried on. ALLAHVERDI was made a priest, but he did not on this account fight with less bravery on several occasions. LUARZAB, ZUMON's eldest son, gave his sister DAREJAN in marriage to TEMURAS the last king of Kaketi. The refusal of his sister in marriage to the great ABAS, who sought for his alliance, was the cause of his misfortunes, as was before observed. After his death the kingdom of Carduel, with the vice-royalty of Georgia, was given to his brother ZUMON, who was slain in an insurrection of the people when TEMURAS returned to Teflis after the death of ABAS. ZUMON had a son whose name was RUSTIAN KHAN, he revenged his father's death by conquering TEMURAS. RUSTAN by birth inherited Carduel, and the right of conquest put him in possession of Kaketi, so that he saw himself master of all Georgia, which he enjoyed peaceably to his death, which was in 1640. He married the sister of LEVAN DADIAN, prince of Mingrelia. Some time before his death, as he was without issue, he adopted SHAH NAVAS KHAN, a prince of the house of Kaketi, and by this means the kingdom of Carduel came into the Kaketi family. SHAH NAVAS found himself monarch of the two kingdoms, to whom HERACLIUS, the son of TEMURAS, who had retired into Muscovy, was the only heir. We have already spoken of the actions of this prince, which give us a very great idea of his character. He was a man of the utmost bravery and resolution, a perfect master of the art of war, and a great politician; his genius was naturally good,

good, but it was too crafty to be magnanimous. Fineness and bravery of soul are incompatible. Ambition made him fickle in religion, to which he seemed more attached when he was a Mahometan, than when a Christian. Missionaries enjoyed the strongest protection under his reign; he confirmed to them the same establishments which TEMURAS had granted them. This monarch espoused the sister of LEVAN DADIAN prince of Mingrelia, who had been first married to the prince of Guria, afterwards to RUSTAN KHAN his father by adoption, and he himself was her third husband. He had by this princess four sons, LEVAN, ARCHILUS, to whom he gave the kingdom of Imiretta, which he conquered, who was deposed by the Turks, GURGHI KHAN and SOLYMAN, and a daughter, who was given in marriage to SHAH HUSSEIN king of Persia.

From this place the history of Kaketi is mixed with that of Carduel.

C H A P. VI.

The succession of the kingdom of Carduel, after the death of SHAH NAVAS, to the time of VACHTAN KHAN.

AFTER the death of SHAH NAVAS, the two crowns of Carduel and Kaketi, which had been united upon his head, were again divided. ARCHILUS had Kaketi, GURGHI KHAN Carduel; LEVAN, the eldest of the two, a weak prince, and quite incapacitated, refused the crown.

ARCHILUS espoused the daughter of the great TEMURAS. This alliance was the cause of his utter destruction. For some time he governed peaceably; but his wife, who, by her excellent qualifications of mind and body, had gotten the ascendancy over him, obliged him to recal his brother HERACLIUS, who had taken refuge in Muscovy after the death of their father TEMURAS. The princess by this means raised up an enemy to her husband, as dangerous as he was enterprising. HERACLIUS returned, and lived for some time very peaceably at a country seat, which his brother ARCHILUS had given him in lieu of the future right of succession. But he soon grew tired of living as a private man in a country of which he was the lawful heir, and whose sovereign in point of justice he ought

ought to be. He went to Ispahan, and laid his right and title before the king of Persia; and to prejudice him in his favour, he passed great encomiums upon the beauty of his sister, ARCHILUS's wife. He told him, in the eastern dialect, that this princess had so fine a skin, and so delicate a complexion, that the wine which she drank appeared thro' it, and tinged her throat. He told him he had intended this princess for him, but that ARCHILUS came and took her away by force; against whom the king conceived so inveterate an hatred on this account, that under pretence of doing justice, and of assisting HERACLIUS to recover his right, he drove him from his dominions, and revenged the outrage which he believed had been offer'd to him.

HERACLIUS immediately took possession of his kingdom, and ARCHILUS retired to the Ossians with his wife and children; he went thither without any retinue, that he might demand succours of the Russians. The king, whose resentment was not yet appeased, not satisfied with driving him out of his kingdom, sent a Beghi with a body of troops to the Ossians to seize upon his person and family. ARCHILUS having received advice of this, returned immediately, and with the succours which he had received from the Ossians and Circassians, defeated the king's troops, and repulsed the Beghi beyond Tauris: nevertheless he received no advantage from his victory. HERACLIUS was too well settled in Kaket, and GURGHU KHAN in Carduel, for him to hope to re-establish his affairs; seeing them therefore in this hopeless situation, he took refuge in Muscovy with all his family.

ARCHILUS was endued with very excellent qualities; he had naturally an undaunted courage, and so extraordinary a strength, that by the blow of a sabre he with one hand cut off a bull's head. He was fond of letters, studied daily for his own instruction, and his mind was adorned with every branch of knowledge which a country so ill provided can furnish. His capacity was naturally good, but he was of so hasty a temper, that upon any sudden emotion he could not be contained within any bounds. But as this vivacity of temper was joined to an heart naturally well inclined, he always concluded by liberality, what he had begun by passion: happiness was only wanting to make him a great man. Fortune, who never appears more blind than in her justice to sovereigns, always frowned upon him; his good qualities were rendered useless by his misfortunes; and a series of un-
happy

happy circumstances deprived him of the kingdom of Imiretta, which his father had conquered. The principality of Kaket still remained, of which the intrigues of HERACLIUS deprived him, and this kingdom was again restored to that family, which had given it its first sovereigns.

In the mean time GURGHI KHAN the brother of ARCHILUS reigned in Carduel: this is that prince of Georgia, who acted so great a part under the reign of SHAH HUSSEIN. He was continually at war with HERACLIUS, whom he could not conquer, and with the king of Persia, who subdued him; after he had attempted several times to withdraw himself from his dependance, he was obliged to do homage to him at Ispahan. HERACLIUS taking hold of this opportunity to seize upon Carduel, entered it with an army, obliged LEVAN, who governed there after his brother's departure, to save himself by flying with his family into Imiretta.

HERACLIUS remained for some time in peaceable possession of all Georgia; but when GURGHI KHAN was gone on an expedition to Kandahar, the daughter of SHAH NAVAS, LEVAN's sister, and wife of SHAH HUSSEIN king of Persia, made use of her authority over the king her husband, to re-establish LEVAN in Carduel, of which kingdom he again took possession. Some time after he retired to Ispahan, where he was made Beghi of the divan, and died, leaving behind him several sons, KHUSHREF KHAN, VACHTAN KHAN, JASSI KHAN, ZUMON, TEMURAS, who after he had greatly raised every body's expectations, was cut off in the flower of his age, DOMETI who was patriarch of Georgia, and a daughter who was married to GURGHI king of Imiretta.

LEVAN wanted both valour and judgment. At first he refused the kingdom, which belonged to him by right of seniority; and when he was obliged to take it, he governed it ill, and compleated his character by dishonourably abandoning his country and religion, to enjoy a post far beneath his dignity.

GURGHI KHAN having brought matters to an accommodation with the king of Persia, obtained the kingdom of Kerman, and was sent to put a stop to the troubles which had broken out at Kandahar. His tyranny to the Afghans laid the foundation for a rebellion of that people, which was attended with so many misfortunes to Persia. The famous MIR-VAIS, whom GURGHI KHAN sent to Ispahan, that he might remove him from Kandahar, infused suspicions of him into the court; he represented to him

how

how formidable his power was, and how odious his tyranny : after many well known adventures, he returned to Kandahar in the year 1709, where he stirred up a rebellion of the Afghans, and murdered GURGHI KHAN, who was not sufficiently expert at laying schemes, to defeat MIR-VAIS's attempts.

GURGHI KHAN had a genius, ambition, and valour ; but his political knowledge was too weak for his courage ; he always abused the power he had in his hands, and was entirely ignorant, that violent measures don't always meet with wish'd for success, as well as, that conduct often overcomes mere force ; his want of management led him into those snares, out of which his courage could not extricate him ; his faults were more fatal, than his exploits serviceable ; he has left us an example of the dangerous tendency of courage, if not properly allayed by prudence ; as MIR-VAIS has done of the contrary, where these two virtues are united.

GURGHI KHAN was married to the daughter of KAPLAN-OGLOU, Beghi of the city of Tanzai, by whom he had one son, who met with so extraordinary a death at Isfahan, that it deserves a recital. As he was mounting an horse of extraordinary mettle, he imprudently slackened the reins : the horse carried him so swiftly, that the rapidity of his course took away all respiration, and he was stifled.

Upon GURGHI KHAN's dying without issue, KHUSHREF KHAN, the eldest son of LEVAN KHAN, was appointed vice-roy of Georgia, but he never took upon himself his office ; he was scarcely raised to this dignity, e're he was sent against MIR-VAIS. This rebel had gained the affections of the Afghans, who were indebted to him for their liberty : after having delivered them from a tyrannical and odious governor, he designed to free them from their slavish dependance upon a contemptible monarch. SHAH HUSSEIN, who was an indolent and effeminate prince, very much addicted to drunkenness, and governed by his wives and eunuchs, was too remiss in opposing the enterprizes of this rebel. His power was at last encreased to so great a degree, that the court made him, but too late, sensible of his danger ; he gave the command of a very powerful army to KOSROFF KHAN, with which he marched against the rebels. The desire of revenging the death of his uncle, and those brave countrymen who fell with him, redoubled his courage, and the honour of punishing an audacious rebel, and of subduing a very powerful, brave, and cunning enemy, roused his

emulation.

emulation. At first he gained considerable advantages over the Afghans; and after having defeated them in a battle, wherein he made himself master of the field, he marched to invest Kandahar: but upon his receiving an account of MIR-VAIS's approach with a body of cavalry, consisting of 16000, to raise the siege, his troops, which were inferior to the enemy in number, were seized with such a panic, that upon the enemy's arrival, they entirely abandoned him; there now only remained with him some few Georgians, the unfortunate remains of those brave troops who fell with GURGHI KHAN; with this handful of men he threw himself upon the enemy's squadrons, and by a most glorious death completed the hero, whose life was only sullied by changing his religion. When he became a Mahometan he was made governor of Ispahan, and Beghi of the divan; but in spite of this apostasy he was always a Christian at heart, and we may venture to say, he only submitted to this ceremony, which the Persian kings knew to be insincere, tho' they had demanded it of almost all the monarchs of Georgia, before they invested them in their vice-royalty.

After KHOSROFF KHAN had met with very nearly the same fate at Kandahar in 1711, as GURGHI KHAN had done, the succession of the kingdom of Carduel, and vice-royalty of Georgia, descended of course to VACHTAN LEVAN's second son, who was now the eldest of the family. But he immediately demonstrated so strong an attachment to his religion, which was an extraordinary instance in this family, *from which he did not at all scruple to degenerate*, that he refused to take the turban, and transferred his right to his brother JASSI, who, having a less tender conscience, embraced Mahometanism, and was constituted vice-roy of Georgia.

Nothing worth mentioning happened in JASSI's time; he married BEGUM, sister to the present TEMURAS, who brought him four sons, ABDOULLAH, whom we shall have occasion to mention in the sequel of this history, ISAAC, TEMURAS, and one other, with whose name I am unacquainted. JASSI reigned 'till VACHTAN, tired with living in exile, and being forgotten *in Kerman*, was resolved to change his religion, and went to Teflis to dispossess him. Before I speak of this new prince, I must return to the kingdom of Kaketi, and conduct it to the time of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, VACHTAN's enemy.

C H A P. VII.

Continuation of the succession of Kaket, from the expulsion of ARCHILUS by HERACLIUS, to the time of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN.

HERACLIUS, after having driven out ARCHILUS, reigned in Kaket, and was at perpetual variance with GURGHI KHAN; a circumstance very unhappy for the people. SCHAH HUSSEIN having sent him to Kandahar, HERACLIUS, as is before mentioned, took this opportunity of entering Carduel, and making himself master of it. He governed both kingdoms for some time; but the Persian king having, at his sister's request, re-established LEVAN, he was again reduced to the single monarchy of Kaket. Tho' he had gained a great character as a warrior, yet he was more commendable for his equity than his valour, and made greater use of the balance than the sword of justice. He condescended to put an end to his subjects quarrels himself, and heard the most trifling accounts of their differences. He equally punished vice and rewarded virtue; his piety was great, founded upon a perfect knowledge of religion. He was not calculated so much for encreasing his kingdom, as for governing it well; and we may say, he was born for a greater monarchy, as well as a more peaceful one. He died, leaving three sons, IMAM KOULI KHAN, CONSTANTINE, known by the name of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, and TEMURAS, the father of the present HERACLIUS, and a daughter, who married JASSI KHAN, as before mentioned.

HERACLIUS was succeeded by his son IMAM KOULI KHAN, a prince unworthy his father and grandfather. He, like his brother CONSTANTINE, was weak enough to sacrifice his religion to his interest: his reign, tho' long, was not distinguished by any remarkable events, and is only so far worth mentioning, as it will give some account of his bad qualities. His stupidity was great, even to ridicule; his cowardice rendered him contemptible, and his wickedness odious. In his decisions he was always wrong-headed, severe in his judgments, and faint-hearted in his engagements. In an action where he was engaged near his father's person, and in a battle with the Lesgees at Kifik, where he was commander in chief, he turned his back. He died, leaving one daughter, who was married to

ALI KOULI KHAN, nephew and successor to SHAH NADIR, under the name of ADIL SHAH, and three sons, who are now at HERACLIUS's court. He was succeeded by his brother CONSTANTINE, who embraced Mahometanism, and was only known by the name of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN.

C H A P. VIII.

MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN's *quarrel with VACHTAN, the total expulsion of the princes of Carduel, with the death of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN.*

SCARCELY had VACHTAN taken possession of Carduel, and the vice-royalty of Georgia in 1719, before he threw aside the turban, abandoned a religion which being only taken up out of policy, was now become useless, and was again baptized. He kept his brother JASSI KHAN, whom he had dispossessed, confined for many years in a prison, and when he looked upon himself as firmly seated upon his throne, he gave him his liberty, and made him Beghi of his divan.

In the year 1721, VACHTAN put himself at the head of an army to march against the Lesgees, who had revolted, and broken their peace with the king of Persia. But the Persian noblemen having acquainted SHAH HUSSEIN, that VACHTAN did not seem in earnest, and that his war with the Lesgees served only as a mask to conceal his real intentions, he commanded him to lay down his arms, and to come and give an account of his conduct. VACHTAN's pride could not brook a procedure so unjust and ill-concerted; and instead of obeying, he entered the province of Guendia with fire and sword, and seized upon the capital. MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN not expecting such a visit, and being afraid that VACHTAN would attack him, fled to Erivan. The prince of Kaketi was married to the daughter of the famous ITI-MAD-UL-DEWLET-ALY-KHAN: the king's favourites, who had been the occasion of this minister's ruin, fearing that his son-in-law would take the opportunity of VACHTAN's rebellion to shew his resentment, and join him to invade Persia, engaged the king to set these two princes at variance, and to get MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN declared vice-roy of all Georgia.

This stratagem had all the success imaginable. VACHTAN alarmed with this piece of news, left Guendia, where he had resided three months, and returned to Teflis, to put himself in a posture of defence, in case his new enemy should form any enterprize. MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, being acquainted with VACHTAN's return, passed from Erivan to Shama-kee, from whence he went into Kaket, where he raised an army, and the same year, in the winter, he laid siege to Teflis.

The citadel of this place was garrisoned by the *Kizilbaches*, friends to the king of Persia, which they treacherously delivered into the hands of MAHOMMED, who made himself master of it without striking a blow. But VACHTAN, who was in the city, in spite of that fear which the enemy's arrival had spread among his soldiers, threw so great a number of bombs into the fortress, that MAHOMMED was obliged to retire, after he had rebuilt the bridge, which VACHTAN had demolished, and saved himself by the favour of the night, which he looked upon as a great happiness.

This check did not at all sink his spirits; he rallied his army, and went to ask assistance from the Lesgees. These people, who still remembered VACHTAN's scheme against them, immediately granted MAHOMMED a supply of 7000 men, with which body he marched to Teflis with greater success than before, which he seized, and obliged VACHTAN to retire to Ketskhinval, who being reduced to the last extremity, sent his brother JASSI KHAN to the Pacha of Erzeroum, to beg his assistance. This general, glad of an opportunity of making himself master of Georgia, took advantage of this breach between the two princes, marched to Teflis with very considerable forces, of which he took possession, and seized upon MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, who nevertheless found means to escape in the night, and returned to Kaket.

VACHTAN immediately saw the error he had committed, by inviting the Turks into Georgia; they indeed drove away MAHOMMED, but they did not restore him; and the last enemy was more powerful than the first. REDJEB PACHA who was now *Seraskier*, proposed to make him Pacha of Georgia, provided he would again become a Mahometan; which VACHTAN himself refused, but proposed his son BAKAR, who became a Mahometan, and took the name of SHAH NAVAS, who was made Pacha thro' the interest of sixty purses, which he paid REDJEB PACHA, to obtain a diploma for him from the Porte.

SHAH

SHAH NAVAS continued for some time in possession of his new dignity; but finding that he was only a nominal governor, and that the Seraskier kept all the power in his own hands, he renounced Mahometanism, and retired with a few select men in a valley, where he made a most vigorous resistance. At last being obliged to yield, he went to seek his father among the Ossians, from whence he passed into Muscovy.

VACHTAN, whose ambition and inconstancy brought upon him the greatest misfortunes, married ROUSIDAN, daughter to the king of the Circassians; by her he had two sons, BAKAR, or SHAH NAVAS, and JORGI, together with a daughter, who is married to the present TEMURAS. A slave, whom he made his concubine, brought him another son, whose name was KAKOUKHETI. These were the last kings of Carduel, of the house of Kaket.

MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, having entered into his own territories, took all imaginable pains to be revenged of the Turks. In 1724 their army having advanced as far as Hamadan, he passed the Kura, near Lori, and vigorously attacked the fort which defends this city: but REDJEB PACHA, who came to the succour of this place, obliged him to repass the river, after having given him a considerable defeat. The Turks made several attempts to subdue this prince, which not being able to effect by force, they had recourse to stratagem. JUSOUPH PACHA, son of the Pacha of Akalzike, made proposals of peace to him, and under pretence of treating with him, he invited him to a banquet, at the village of Mardkop, and desired him not to bring a numerous retinue, that their negotiations might be the more secret: the imprudent MAHOMMED fell into the snare; he came to the place appointed with twelve domestics only. The Pacha received him with all imaginable honour, laid before him several plans for a pretended reconciliation: he entertained him upon the road, and provided a splendid repast for him, and when he took his leave, he stepped forward to hold his stirrup. But as this unfortunate prince was getting on horseback, he run him thro' several times with a poniard; and having killed him, he cut off his head, and sent it to Constantinople. His twelve domestics, who accompanied him, did what was almost incredible; they challenged the 500 men who composed the Pacha's guard, killed the greatest number of them, and remained in possession of the body, tents, and equipage of their master.

Thus

Thus fell MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, in the flower of his age, carrying with him the honour of being reckoned one of the most valiant princes of his house. He was endued with many qualities which form a conqueror; an ambition capable of making him undertake the most difficult projects, and a valour to execute them. But he suffered himself always to be transported by the fire of his youth, and the heat of his courage; the little knowledge he had of mankind was fatal to him. Experience might have made him a great prince, but his imprudence and insincerity got the better of it, which cost him his life.

C H A P. IX.

From the death of MAHOMMED KOULI KHAN, to the confirmation of the vice-royalty of Georgia to TEMURAS.

TEMURAS, the third son of HERACLIUS, was at Kaket at the time his brother was assassinated. He gathered all his forces; and to hinder the Turks from seizing upon this city, he made himself master of the defile called Lodgin Bogasi, four leagues distant from Kaket, the only passage thro' which the Turks could penetrate into the heart of the kingdom; they only took some few towns on the frontiers, and TEMURAS remained in possession of his principality. This prince did not fail to give new and signal proofs of his valour, which he had before demonstrated on several occasions. In 1734 TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN having advanced to Shamakee, from which place he drove the Lesgees, JUSOUPH PACHA, who was at Teflis, marched to join ALI PACHA at Guendie, to oppose TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN: but TEMURAS attacked JUSOUPH in his march, and with 2000 men defeated his 6000, and obliged them to retreat in haste to Teflis: this action was in the plains of Agdjeakal. After this victory TEMURAS appointed ERISTAVUS of Kifik his lieutenant at Kaket, and marched to join TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, with all his troops, to form the siege of Guendie. ALI PACHA had in the town between 10 and 11,000 men; he defended the place eleven months, expecting ABDALLAH PACHA KUPURLY would come to his assistance; but TOEHMAS KOULI

KHAN

KHAN marched to meet him, leaving a party of troops to continue the siege, and sending TEMURAS and KHANDIER KHAN to besiege Teflis.

TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN met ABDOULLAH PACHA in the plains of Cars, near Arpasoui, and the little river Arpa: he there gave him battle, and defeated him, leaving him dead upon the spot. TOEHMAS always kept by the side of his tent a culverin of an enormous size, which SHAH ABBAS had made. A gunner having espied ABDOULLAH PACHA'S tent, desired TOEHMAS'S leave to fire this gun. At the first shot he overthrew the tent, and kill'd the general. His death occasioned the defeat of the Turkish army, and TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, tho' inferior in number, gained a compleat victory.

After this great advantage, he let the Pacha of Guendie know, that he must not any longer flatter himself with succours from ABDOULLAH PACHA, who was defeated and slain, and that he had now nothing to do but to surrender the place. This commander, after a vigorous resistance, evacuated it, and, by an honourable capitulation, marched out with all the honours of war. JUSOUPH PACHA still defended Teflis; his treasurer MAHOMMED BEGHI made two sallies, in which he repulsed the besiegers; but the news of ABDOULLAH'S defeat obliged him to surrender the place to KHANDIER KHAN, whom TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN declared Khan of Teflis in 1735.

During this there was a Beghi named CHAMCHE, who commanded at Azeriskhew in the northern part of Georgia, who had rebelled against Persia. He favoured VACHTAN KHAN'S invasion, by letting him pass thro' the country of the Ossians, the greatest part of which was subject to him. TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN ordered KHANDIER KHAN, and SUB KHAN SEIDAR, with 7000 men, to march against him to seize him. These two generals, in their march, took the castle of Venat, which CHAMCHE had garrisoned; from thence they marched to the castle of Kekh, and came to Azeriskhew, where the rebel was. He defended himself a long time by skirmishes and ambuscades in the forest, but finding at last that his party was inferior, he fled to the Pacha of Akalzike. KHENDIER KHAN took Azeriskhew, and pursued CHAMCHE, but to no purpose, to the territories of Imiretta.

ALEXANDER king of Imiretta being attacked by the Pacha of Akalzike, who demanded a greater tribute than he was able to pay, fled to Teflis,

Teflis, and from thence wrote to TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, that if he would come and set him at liberty from the tyranny of the Turks, he would deliver up his country to him, and pay him tribute; but TOEHMAS, who took hold of this opportunity to get CHAMCHE into his hands, let the Pacha of Akalzike know that he would not deliver up the king of Imiretta, unless he would likewise surrender up CHAMCHE.

SULTAN KHAN was charged with this negotiation. CHAMCHE claimed the right of hospitality, and conjured him not to deliver him without cause into the enemy's hands, but only to give him leave to retire out of the Grand Seignior's dominions, and to permit him to make use of all means for his defence. The Turk paid no regard to his prayers; he bound him, and sent him to SULTAN KHAN. ALEXANDER was likewise sent back to take possession of his dominions; and CHAMCHE was carried to Is-pahan, where his eyes were put out. He is still alive, and dwells at Teflis.

KANDIER KHAN died some time after, greatly regretted by the Georgians, who carry their eulogies upon this prince beyond expression. His body was embalmed, and carried into his country Khorassan to be there interred. The grandees, and people of Teflis, accompanied him to a certain distance from the city, by way of paying their last duty to him, testifying their grief by their tears, and the most passionate and affecting expressions.

EMIR ARSLAN KHAN succeeded him, who made them feel the loss of his predecessor more sensibly. He lost their affections as much as KHANDIER had gained them. They were both valiant; but the valour of the one favoured too much of savageness, that of the other was greatness of soul: the one employed a great part of his revenues to the support of his subjects, the other left them nothing to take from them. KHANDIER, tho' a Mus-fulman, became a Christian, and made several considerable presents to the church at Teflis. EMIR ARSLAN KHAN being an irreconcilable enemy to Christianity, was more strongly animated to persecute his people; and joined a contempt of Christianity to his hatred of mankind. He was recalled by TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, and sent upon an expedition; he left Teflis, loaded with hatred and indignation, and his name is still terrifying to the Georgians.

TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN declared TEMURAS king of Kaket, vice-roy of all Georgia, when EMIR ARSLAN KHAN was recalled, of which he took possession at Teflis in 1740. ABDOULLAH KHAN, the son of JASSI KHAN, whom I have lately mentioned, hearing of his nomination, marched against him to dispute his right: he kept a correspondence with the Kizilbaches, who promised to deliver Teflis into his hands, and being arrived before the place, he acquainted the inhabitants that he was come to take possession of those states to which he had a paternal right, and to which TEMURAS could make no pretensions. But the Georgians, who preferred TEMURAS on account of his good qualities, and the Christian religion, which he professed, drove ABDOULLAH KHAN away, who fortified himself in his castle Vacheloub, from which in a short time he fled, nor has any one discovered what became of him. TEMURAS thought of nothing but of revenging himself upon the Kizilbaches, who were in the citadel, which he carried by assault, cut them in pieces, and banished their wives and children to a village near Teflis.

He was scarcely invested with this office e're he did TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN a considerable piece of service. The Khan of Carduel, whose name was GHIVY AMILHAGOR, a man of extraordinary valour, raised the king's jealousy. TEMURAS blocked him up in his castle of Suram, and seized his person. TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN gave orders for him to be sent alive, who instead of punishing him received him into favour, took him with him in several expeditions, and he was afterwards extremely serviceable to him. Such was the policy of this prince! when he had nothing to fear from an enemy of approved valour and merit, instead of being severe, he chose to attach him to his service by clemency. Some time after TEMURAS was called to court by TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, but he refused to go, fearing lest the king should have taken umbrage at his power, and wanted to destroy him. He satisfied himself with sending his wife, the daughter of VACHTAN KHAN, of whom we have already spoken, to bring matters to an accommodation, if it was necessary. The princess repaired to court, and was received by TOEHMAS with all sorts of honours and testimonies of friendship. Where she behaved with so much prudence and address, that she not only got her husband's power confirmed to him, but also returned home laden with very valuable presents, and a patent for TEMURAS, by which he was made vice-roy of Tauris, Erivan, Guendia, and all Media.

We may easily conceive the satisfaction which this great success of his wife gave TEMURAS; he went and took possession of Tauris, confirmed the governor in his command, and returned to Teflis, where TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN suffered him to fix his residence. This joy was soon after allayed by the death of his wife. He was extremely sensible of his loss: this princess's rare endowments, her sentiments of duty and gratitude, had made a strong impression upon his mind, especially as he owed to her the greatest part of his preferment. She brought him HERACLIUS, a prince, whose destiny keeps Europe in suspense, who is born to make his country and his parents illustrious.

For some time TEMURAS lived peaceably at Teflis, enjoying that great command with which TOEHMAS had entrusted him. But this prince did not continue long without troubling him; he demanded of him a tribute which he was unable to pay, upon which he put himself in a posture of defence, and threw up entrenchments in the mountains near Lori. He could not charge his wife with a second negotiation, whose loss he now felt more sensibly than ever. He resolved to send ambassadors to the king, and to beg of him not to look upon his flight as a mark of any ill design, but only of the impossibility of satisfying his demand. This embassy had all the desired effect, TOEHMAS, who had undoubtedly his reasons for not carrying matters to an extremity with a prince so remarkable for his valour, address, and power, told his ambassadors, that TEMURAS, without shewing an offensive distrust, should have represented things in a fair and honest light, that he had no intention to injure him, and that, since he found himself unable to furnish the sum demanded, he frankly forgave him all.

TEMURAS being reanimated by this piece of news, returned to Teflis, and continued peaceably to govern Georgia, till the death of TOEHMAS KOULI KHAN, whom in the continuation of this history I shall call NADIR SHAH. TEMURAS is still living, and his years, which have impaired his strength, have not at all abated his courage. He has lately fought under the command of his son HERACLIUS, whose lieutenant he has not disdained to be. He lives now at Teflis, crowned with age and laurels, enjoying the character of a wise man, a good prince, a tender father, a valiant warrior, and an able general. His last days are entirely taken up in the glory of his son, whom he endeavours to improve by his experience and advice.

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRESENT TROUBLES
OF
PERSIA and GEORGIA.

PART II.

Containing an historical account of the troubles in Persia and Georgia, from the death of NADIR SHAH to the present time.

CHAP. I.

The accession of ADIL SHAH to the throne in 1747: the rebellion of SAM MIRZA, and defeat of the Chazar Tartars.

THE life of SHAH NADIR is so well known, that it does not need to be farther insisted on; I shall therefore confine myself to the accidents which happened in Persia and Georgia from his death to the year 1753.

MAHOMMED KHAN of Tauris having slain the usurper, in concert with ALI KOULI KHAN his nephew, and delivered the east from that scourge which had oppressed it for many years, a quarrel broke out between the Persians and Afghans which composed his army, the first of whom were victorious.

The principal officers of the Persian army joined themselves to MAHOMMED KHAN, took the head of NADIR, and marched in triumph to ALI KOULI KHAN, who was in the province of Korassan, at the head of an army of 60,000 men. In their march they were attacked by a great body of those Afghans, who had been defeated, and who took their trophy from them. MAHOMMED KHAN having lost the head of the usurper, was obliged to be contented with the body, which he ordered to be laid upon a camel; and then continued his rout towards Mesched. ALI KOULI KHAN, at the news of his arrival, went to meet his uncle's corps, in whose death he had been the principal actor, and after having paid the customary duties to him, he placed the crown upon his own head, and ordered the grandees of Persia, and the generals of the army, to declare him king; he then took the surname of ADIL SHAH, which signifies a just king. This prince was the son of IBRAHIM MIRZA, SHAH NADIR's brother. He began his reign by an action which raised every body's expectations to a great height, he forgave the people their taxes for three years; he made the grandees of the kingdom large presents, and gave them very rich dresses, according to the custom of the court; he confirmed MAHOMMED in his government of Tauris, to which he added the city of Koi, by way of portion, and gave him the whole revenues; he then transported the body of NADIR to Mesched, where was a tomb made on purpose. There is in this country a very singular piece of superstition; they say his tomb refused to receive him, that they made all imaginable efforts to put him in, without being able, and that his coffin is still hung up by iron chains, opposite his mausoleum. Mention is made of this in a memoir, with which one of KIOR ACHMET PACHA's principal officers furnished me, who laughed at this superstition himself.

ADIL SHAH went to Mesched, from whence he sent his brother to Isfahan in quality of vice-roy. EMIR ASLAN KHAN, MAHOMMED ALI KHAN, SALEC KHAN, and a man named ALLAHJAR, Khan of the Afghans, marched to Tauris to keep ADERBIJAN within proper bounds, and ADIL SHAH, attended by KODJEA MAHOMMED ZIRZA, Khan of Mesched, marched to Kalat.

Kalat is a fortress built upon a mountain covered with woods. SHAH NADIR being pleased with the spot, made choice of it for his treasury. He enlarged it, and added new fortifications to the old, tho' it was well fortified

fortified by nature, and its advantageous situation, and contrived a cavern of four stories. The first he filled with needles, which mystery we could never find out, but it is supposed that his superstition carried him so far as to give credit to magic, a science very much in vogue amongst the eastern people, but of as little use there as elsewhere: the other three stories he filled with gold, silver, and precious stones, being the immense riches of the Mogul, whom he had conquered, and of Persia, which he had ruined. ADIL SHAH being arrived before this place, caused the gates to be thrown open, killed twelve sons of SHAH NADIR, who had there shut themselves up, and seized upon the treasures, great part of which he sent to Mesched under the guard of MAHOMMED ZIZA KHAN, into whose hands he put the young prince SHAH ROOK, whose father was NEZRALLAH MIRZA. NADIR SHAH's son, and a daughter of SHAH TOEHMAS, the last lawful king of Persia; and after having disposed of the government of Kalat to SELIM KHAN, he set out for Manzanderan.

The first competitor who raised himself up against ADIL SHAH was SAM MIRZA, of the family of SAM SAVAR, descended from Rustem. He marched out of the neighbourhood of Resht, with a powerful army, pretending he had a right to the crown, which his ancestors had formerly possessed. He seized upon Aderbeitzan, but EMIR ARSLAN KHAN came upon him, gave him battle, defeated him, took him prisoner, and sent him to ADIL SHAH, who honourably received him, and sent him back to his government, there to publish his clemency.

ADIL SHAH having subdued this rival, marched against the Chazar Tartars, who had raised a rebellion, of which FETH ALI KHAN was at the head; he gained a complete victory over them, and killed seven Khans; he reduced this people to their obedience, and imposed a tax upon them. He then encamped upon the bank of the Caspian sea, along the river Kourchian. He made EMIR ALI KHAN, his treasurer and favourite, governor of this country, to whom he gave the daughter of MAHOMMED SHAH, daughter of the Great Mogul, whom NADIR SHAH had taken with him after his conquest, who was in bed with him the very night that this usurper was massacred in his tent. Soon after ADIL SHAH sent him with ten thousand men to join his brother IBRAHIM at Isfahan.

C H A P. II.

From the rebellion of IBRAHIM, and EMIR ARSLAN KHAN, to the end of the year 1748.

EMIR ARSLAN KHAN being at the head of a great and numerous army, which he had raised to oppose the rebel SAM MIRZA, was too well acquainted with his power not to make use of it. His ambition prompted him to revolt, which his good success seconded; he knew the valour of the soldiers under his command, and his experience made him one of the best generals of Persia; he therefore being supported by the inhabitants of Tauris, of whom he was governor, sought to put himself on the throne. He committed several acts of hostility; by pillaging Resht, and obliging the English merchants, who were established in that city, to pay him considerable sums of money: however he was defeated by the king's troops, and not believing himself yet strong enough to execute his project, attempted to draw IBRAHIM, ADIL SHAH's brother, into his scheme. He had for a long time fomented, by his address, the misunderstanding between the two princes; he added fuel to IBRAHIM's resentment, and at last engaged him to throw off the mask.

The reason IBRAHIM assigned for his rebellion was the princess of Mogul's marriage with EMIR ALI KHAN; he pretended she had been promised to him by NADIR SHAH, and that his brother greatly injured him, by preferring his favourite. But the real cause was that ADIL SHAH had gotten possession of his uncle NADIR's treasures, without giving him part. He began by putting to death EMIR ALI KHAN, not so much to revenge the affront he had received of him, as to get rid of a man whom he suspected ADIL SHAH had sent to Isfahan with ten thousand men to watch his motions, whose head he sent to the king, as the signal of a rebellion.

Upon advice of this ADIL SHAH deprived his brother of the government of Isfahan; he commanded him to go into exile, to which he refused obedience, and wrote to EMIR ARSLAN KHAN, and some other rebels, to join him at Derghefin, near Hamadan, to engage them to lend him their assistance, and he promised them, when he had vanquished his brother,

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and ascended the throne, he would give them provinces, and their share of NADIR SHAH's immense treasures.

All the rebels met him at the place appointed, where they formed an army of 70,000 men. The news of the revolt was brought to ADIL SHAH, at his camp at Kabjeak. He was exasperated to the last degree, and began his march immediately against IBRAHIM, putting rather too great a confidence in his army and riches. KODJEA MUSTAPHA KHAN, his Itamauldewlet, a wise man, and one whose experience was ripened by age, was not for having the king take the field: he represented to him the misfortunes which the quarrels of two so powerful princes usually bring upon a state; he therefore advised him to wait for his brother, rather than to go and attack him. IBRAHIM, says he, is not able to keep an army on foot long, having neither money nor magazines; be therefore satisfied with keeping upon the defensive; the enemy's forces will weaken themselves; hunger and want will soon throw them into disorder: it is therefore bad conduct to risk a battle which may be unsuccessful. Should IBRAHIM's success alarm you, by keeping upon your guard, you will be always ready to oppose his designs; you are master of inexhaustible treasures, and an army strong enough to subdue him, should he spin out the time longer than the want of money and provisions will allow him.

The minister's advice was good; IBRAHIM could not long keep his army in one body, which was composed of troops of different nations, whose chiefs were all equally ambitious, and had perhaps the same views with himself. EMIR ARSLAN KHAN the most powerful of the allies, only joined him to augment his own troops, and would sooner or later sacrifice them to his own interest. ADIL-SHAH looked upon this advice of his minister as cowardice, of which he was ashamed; and relying too much upon the valour of his troops, and the greatness of his treasures, he took the field.

About the middle of the year 1748, ADIL SHAH's mother brought about a reconciliation between her two sons, by which one was to remain in peaceable possession of the crown, in consideration of some advantages which he was to grant IBRAHIM. This peace gave inexpressible joy to all Persia; commerce was renewed, and caravans were fitted out, and met with no obstruction in their rout. The princes continued still in arms; and this peace was only a truce of very short duration. The poli-

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tick EMIR ARSLAN KHAN, too clear sighted not to foresee that the union of these two brothers would bring down ruin upon his head, did not fail to rekindle the misunderstanding betwixt them. He represented to IBRAHIM the risk he run in trusting to this accommodation, and that after the step he had taken he would always be suspected by his brother, who for the present would conceal his resentment, that he might take a more favourable opportunity of revenging himself: and that sooner or later he might expect the affair would take a fatal turn. IBRAHIM was easily persuaded by sentiments which agreed with his own: his ambition supported these reasons of EMIR ARSLAN KHAN; he broke the truce, and began his march. ADIL SHAH likewise advanced towards him. The two armies met between Hamadan and Casbin, at a place called Senkbar in the plain of Soltaniyah, but the greatest part of the king's troops abandoned him and went over to IBRAHIM, who gained a compleat victory in spite of the vigorous opposition which he met with from ADIL SHAH, who upon this occasion performed wonders. But all his efforts were useless, nor could he himself escape; he was made prisoner and brought before IBRAHIM, who paid no regard to an unfortunate king, a valiant warrior, a vanquished enemy, or an unhappy brother. He, blinded by his ambition, only looked upon him as a potent rival, out of whose power he must put it ever to re-establish himself on his throne: in a heart therefore void of generosity, he stifled all those sentiments of nature which pleaded in his behalf. His eyes were put out, and he was sent to a castle near Hamadan, where, as I am told, he soon after died.

This prince knowing the fickleness of fortune, and the uncertainty of war, was resolved at all events, before he marched against his brother, to provide for his safety. He married the daughter of IMAN KOULI KHAN, prince of Georgia, niece to the present TEMURAS. Here he provided an asylum, and endeavoured to put into his hands every thing that was most valuable in NADIR's wealth. These he sent under two convoys; the first of which was taken by a detached party of IBRAHIM's, and TEMURAS, who was too far advanced to receive them, made prisoner. The second was more successful, and arrived safely in Georgia, where HERACLIUS commanded in his father's absence. Amongst these last was the crown and other regal ornaments, of which the Gazette made mention in September 1749; and in this manner they came into the hands of the prince of

Georgia. But ADIL SHAH received no advantage from these wise precautions, nor did he go into the prepared asylum. He was about thirty years old when his reign ended, and he did not long survive the loss of his sight and crown. He was of a sprightly disposition, and as his ambition prompted him, he was good or bad to excess. His generosity was amiable, he was merciful, when his reputation seemed to demand it; and cruel when his ambition must be satisfied. We may add, that he had all the generosity of a politic king, that is, he never was guilty of useless or unnecessary crimes. He slew NADIR SHAH and all his family, that he might get possession of the throne; he persuaded the people, by remitting three years taxes, to look upon him as the deliverer of his country, under which title he cunningly shrowded the assassin.

I cannot here omit the manner by which a capuchin of Lyons gained his confidence. This religious man, who was called father DAMIEN, living at Guendia, where he exercised his function, and practised physic, was sent for to a Russian minister, who died under his hands. ADIL SHAH, at that time ALI KOULI KHAN, was desirous of seeing him; the missionary's dress, with his boldness and wit, diverted him extremely: he took a pleasure in conversing with him, and in his discourse touched upon the custom of eating swines flesh; the capuchin defended the filthy animal with a great deal of wit, instancing that we often use what is more dirty, and even obliged the prince's physician to declare, that in many cases he made use of the dung of diverse animals. ALI KOULI KHAN was mightily pleased with this trifling victory of father DAMIEN, and from a companion he insensibly made him his confidant, and he even communicated to him his secret intention of flying into Muscovy, when he was accused of being a principal actor in the conspiracy, which NADIR SHAH's son formed against his father, and was afraid of falling into disgrace. This religious man being weary of a continual attendance upon the prince, demanded leave to quit his camp, and to return to his mission, under pretence of reconciling himself to God by doing penance, which he explained to the prince according to the maxims of the Christian religion. The prince not being willing to deprive his guest of the assistance of what he imagined would give him great comfort and satisfaction, chose rather to dispatch a Chiaoux to Isfahan, to bring father CLEMENT along with him, who was agreeably surprized to find, that instead of a punishment, which he expected, his only busi-

ness was to receive father DAMIEN's confession. This religious is well known in France, by the accounts which he has sent of his situation in Persia, wherein he has endeavoured to gain a party for the advancement of religion. This piece of private history, which has not perhaps been before made public, serves to give us some idea of the genius of this monarch.

C H A P. III.

The death of EMIR ARSLAN KHAN: IBRAHIM styles himself king in 1749. He marries his brother's widow. SHAH ROOK causes himself to be proclaimed. The death of IBRAHIM; and return of SHAH ROOK into Khorassan.

WHEN IBRAHIM had nothing to fear from his brother, and found that his power was greatly encreased by this victory, he laid a scheme to get rid of EMIR ARSLAN KHAN, with whose ambition, courage and activity, he was perfectly well acquainted, and whom he looked upon as a very dangerous rival. That he might be removed to some distance, he sent him against MEHDY, governor of Ouromi, who was still at the head of a party in favour of the dethroned king; he himself marched to Abdoulah, whither he sent all the treasures ADIL SHAH had left in Mazanderan, without giving the least share to EMIR ARSLAN KHAN, who, being exasperated at IBRAHIM's forfeiture of his word, and by his ill recompensing his services, instead of obeying his orders, caused himself to be declared king of Aderbeitzan; we are told that he even coined money. IBRAHIM marched towards him, routed him, and obliged him to take shelter in the city of Tauris, whose inhabitants betrayed him. He was taken, and his head pounded in a mortar. Such was the end of the most valiant, most experienced, most ambitious, as well as most cruel general that Persia had a long time produced. He had learned of his master SHAH NADIR the art of war, and of tyranny: he always had the esteem of the soldiers where he fought, and the hatred of the people where he governed.

This repeated success made IBRAHIM master of Persia; he styled himself king, and took pains to make the people contented with his government, and to re-establish in the kingdom that good order and regularity which the revolutions had destroyed. He set the caravans at liberty, which had been detained for nine months at Tauris, commerce was renewed, and the new king's character was in general pretty well established, which seemed to promise very fairly; but, alas! this hope was short-lived.

IBRAHIM was scarcely established upon the throne, before he married the princess of Georgia, ADIL SHAH's widow. He seemed to treat TEMURAS his prisoner with great humanity; but his design was to get rid of this prince and his son HERACLIUS. To the last of these he wrote, that before he celebrated his marriage with his cousin, he desired him to come and add, by his presence, to the joy of the nuptials. TEMURAS was obliged to countenance the demand, but he found means to apprise his son of the snare which was laid for him. HERACLIUS excused his journey, under pretence of its being inconsistent with prudence to leave Georgia at so critical a juncture, without a chief, and proposed his sending back his father, if he would make his journey practicable. IBRAHIM was provoked at finding himself discovered, and he had once resolved to put to death the Georgian monarch openly; but he chose rather to carry on the deceit, than to exasperate the Georgians, at a time when he had no desire of creating himself new enemies, he therefore gave TEMURAS leave to revisit his son HERACLIUS.

A storm was gathering, which was soon to burst upon IBRAHIM's head, and which he did not discover, till it was too late. The young SHAH ROOK, whom I have lately mentioned, had more right to the throne than those, who were at that time disputing it. He was descended from the Sefies by his mother's side, who was daughter to TOEHMAS, the last lawful king of Persia, and grandchild to the usurper NADIR, by his father NEZRALLAH MIRZA. He resided at Mésched, under the inspection of RIZA KHAN, to whom ADIL SHAH had given him in trust. The grandees of Persia, jealous of IBRAHIM's power, did not fail to raise him up this new rival, more dangerous than his mere youth could make him, and whose right was better grounded than that of IBRAHIM; they interested the people in his favour, and declared him king of Persia, and the gover-

nors of the northern provinces offered their services to drive out the usurper.

IBRAHIM alarmed at this, sent him word, that provided he would come to his army, he would pay all the honour due to him. SHAH ROOK returned him for answer, that he would soon pay him a visit as his lord and master; that he ought no longer to be unacquainted with the right he had to the crown of Persia; and he put it now in his power to yield it, which if he refused to do, he must not expect any quarter. This answer, instead of lessening IBRAHIM's courage, raised it higher. His good fortune made him look upon himself as invincible; the fire of his youth would not suffer him to reflect upon dangers: full therefore of a vain presumption, which was almost assured of conquest, he led his troops against his enemy. SHAH ROOK also put his army in motion, which was a formidable one, consisting of the troops of Khorassan, and those bodies which several Khans had sent to his assistance. The two armies soon met; and the same accident which ruined ADIL SHAH ruined IBRAHIM likewise. His best troops being dissatisfied with the pay, and in want of provisions, abandoned him, and went over to the enemy: he lost the battle, in which some say he was slain, others that he was taken prisoner, and put to death by his enemy. This prince within a very short time experienced the smiles and frowns of fortune, which overthrew him almost in that very moment in which she raised him; after having defeated two powerful enemies, and overcome all the difficulties which hindered his accession to the throne, he in an instant fell a victim to his ambition, and in one expedition lost all the fruit of his crimes and exploits.

After IBRAHIM's defeat, which happened in the year 1749, SHAH ROOK remain'd in possession of the throne, all the grandees of Persia having acknowledged him for their sovereign. TEMURAS was governor of Georgia and Shirvan, and KODJEA MUSTAPHA KHAN kept Isfahan in obedience to SHAH ROOK, whom it acknowledged as its lawful king. The beginning of this prince's reign gave a great idea of his capacity: he changed the governors of Tauris, Erivan and Nakhchivan, and appointed others, that they might restore peace and good order: he granted to Armenia an entire exemption from taxes for seven years; he seemed to favour commerce. The caravans passed and repassed without interruption, and the zechins of the Mogul were spread in abundance among the sea ports

towns

towns of the Levant, which traded with Persia. At last the people flattered themselves for some time with having recovered their former tranquillity, the crown being upon his head who had the most lawful, or at least the most apparent right to it.

But the seeds of rebellion, which had been so long sown in the empire, did not fail to produce new pretenders to the crown. Religion was now forced in to raise new commotions in a state which had scarce recovered its repose, and to which it had been a stranger for so many years.

The Persians, altho' all Mahometans, are, as is well known, divided into two sects, that of ALI, and that of OSMAN, or SUNNIS. That of ALI is most powerful in Persia, and bears an irreconcilable hatred to the other. SHAH ROOK was in fact of the sect of ALI, in which he had been educated by his mother; but he was suspected of the contrary, because NEZRALLAH MIRZA his father, and above all his grandfather NADIR SHAH, were both of this sect. Perhaps he had shewn too much partiality, in a view which he had of attaching the Afghans to him, who were all Sunnites, and making them serviceable to him against the malecontents, who now began to shew their disaffection to his government. The Cheik of Mesched, MUTAVALI of the burial place of IMAN RIZA, a man of wit, ambition, and wickedness, formed a project to set his son upon the throne. To effect which, he imagined the best method would be to seduce the people by their zeal for religion, and making SHAH ROOK odious to them, by representing him as an enemy to the established sect of their ancestors. He laid the foundation for this by seasoning his discourses with harangues against kings, which first of all infected the minds of the inhabitants of Khorassan with disaffection, and at last stirred them up to a revolt; which opportunity he seized upon to declare his son Khan of Mesched; this was his first step towards the throne, upon which he has not been able to place his son.

SHAH ROOK, upon advice of this, marched as fast as possible to reduce the province of Khorassan to his obedience. Mr. HANWAY, in his history of the revolutions of Persia, mentions one SOLYMAN, uncle of SHAH ROEHMAS, who in the mean time caused himself to be proclaimed king, and that SHAH ROOK killed him at his arrival; but as I am entirely unacquainted

acquainted with this fact, I shall refer my readers to what this author says of it.

SHAH ROOK gained some advantage over his rival; he entered Mesched, but the famine which raged in this country obliged him to stop, and put him out of condition to proceed. His return into Khorassan left the inner part of Persia without an head, and consequently in its first confusion. All the Khans, or governors of the provinces, took the opportunity of this anarchy to make themselves sovereigns, and the kingdom was plunged into new misfortunes, out of which SHAH ROOK's accession to the throne seemed to promise to extricate it. Commerce, the very life and soul of an empire, entirely ceased. The small interval of liberty which it had enjoyed, brought all merchandizes of the sea-port towns in the Levant to Erzeroum; but they durst not venture to carry them to Tauris. The merchants attempted to go to Bayazid, that they might advance farther, and hoped even to reach Casbin, but as soon as the caravans were come to Ouromi, they were plundered by robbers, who infest those countries with impunity.

CHAP. IV.

The Afghans gain an establishment in Aderbeitzan. The rebellion of the Bactiari's. ISHMAEL SHAH's accession to the throne in 1750. The Afghans vanquished by HERACLIUS. They ravage the provinces of Erivan and Nakhchivan. SHAH ROOK's eyes put out.

SINCE the death of SHAH NADIR no year had passed without being signalized by some remarkable event: the year 1750 produced some as much worthy our attention as the former.

The face of affairs were changed in Persia, which now began to tear itself in pieces: the Khans within the heart of the kingdom seized upon their respective provinces, of which they made themselves kings: the princes of Georgia, TEMURAS and HERACLIUS, possessed themselves of the provinces of Erivan and Nakhchivan, marched towards Tauris, and drew the Afghans over to their party. The original extraction of these people is well known, and I shall content myself with referring my reader

to the memoirs of missions, and particularly to Mr. HANWAY's revolutions of Persia, who has passed over nothing of this sort. I shall only add, that we must not confound the Afghans, of whom we are now speaking, with those of Kandahar; those of whom I should speak are the broken remnants of SHAH NADIR's guards, who, after their prince's death, not daring to return into their country across so great a tract of land, were reduced to live upon plunder in the provinces of Erivan and Nakhchivan for want of a place wherein to settle. They are of the sect of the Sunnites; but to speak with more propriety they have no religion or morals. The Georgians brought them into Aderbeitzan; they surrendered themselves to prince TEMURAS, who put one of his dependants at the head of them, to be secure of their obedience and to command them under him.

On the south a new scourge of Persia arose and a new competitor for the crown: the Bactiari's rebelled. They are Courdes of the province of Courdistan, who live by plunder, as the Turkumans do in Asia Minor. ALI KERDAN KHAN a general eighty years old was at their head, who declared himself in favour of prince ISHMAEL whom he pretended to be a descendant of the Seflies, and of consequence had the greatest right to the crown. In the mean time SHAH ROOK was detained in Mesched by the famine, and to keep the rebels of Khorassan in order, and through fear of losing the remainder of his uncle SHAH NADIR's treasures, which remained in the cavern of the castle of Kalat. Persia was in this situation at the beginning of the year 1750. The Afghans being Sunnites are naturally enemies of the Kizilbaches, or Persians of the sect of ALI: but although they are of a different sect in religion, yet their common interests unite them, and many Kizilbaches of Aderbeitzan are in that body. At first there was only about 10,000 of them; but they are since considerably encreased, and become formidable by the great number of other bodies which have joined them. They soon grew weary of their situation, and that obedience which they promised to pay to the prince of Georgia: they drove away the general whom TEMURAS had given them, and chose one KASSUM KHAN. The liberties they took knew no bounds, and they began afresh to ravage the country.

The Bactiari's on their side meeting with no opposition, made incursions even to Isfahan. ALI MERDAN KHAN seized upon that capital, and set ISHMAEL upon the throne, and declared himself his protector. The necessity

necessity he was under of raising a sum of money to support himself upon the throne, soon made the people feel the effects of tyranny: he levied great taxes, and put to death several rich merchants that he might take possession of their riches, and amongst the rest one of those famous brothers *SHERIMAN*, Armenian millionaires, *or merchants worth many millions of livres*, whose family had experienced all sorts of troubles under the reign of *NADIR SHAH*.

At the beginning of the year 1751 the princes of *TEMURAS* and *HERACLIUS*, being alarmed by the revolt of the Afghans, began their march to endeavour to reduce them to that obedience which they were attempting to shake off. The troops of Georgia were joined by the Armenians: all the soldiers of this army had crosses upon their cloaths and colours, with which they marched against the Afghans, and met them near the city of *Odwar*, where they gave them battle, and cut the greatest part of them in pieces. Upon this occasion *HERACLIUS* performed as brave an exploit as any recorded in antiquity. One of the chiefs of the Afghans had boasted that he would bring *HERACLIUS* dead or alive: a Georgian who was in this general's service, deserted, and acquainted the prince with this braggadocio's declaration: *HERACLIUS* waited for him without stirring. The battle was scarcely begun, ere this fool-hardy fellow left his ranks, calling out with a loud voice for *HERACLIUS*. The prince answered him advancing boldly. The Afghan ran at him with his lance full speed: *HERACLIUS* dismounted and very dexterously avoided his enemy's lance who dropped from his horse by a pistol shot. We may easily imagine what effect this action of the general had upon the soldiers. We have often seen more minute accidents determine the fate of a battle. The Turks looked upon these crosses with more pain, as they seemed to give some hints of an intelligence, which they carried on with the Muscovites, who had sent a body of men to keep a look out near *Astrakan*. And what confirmed these suspicions to the Porte was, that when *KIOR ACHMET PACHA*, who had been formerly Grand Vizier, passed by *Smyrna*, where I then resided, in his journey to his Pachalyk of *Adana*, I assisted at a conversation, wherein he seemed very well assured that *Mr. DE NEPLEW*, the Russian resident at *Constantinople*, whose death was given out was still alive; and that his apoplexy and burial was only a trick contrived to favour his escape; for fear that upon a rupture between his court and

the Porte, he should be confined in the castle of Seven Towers, according to the custom of the Ottoman court. This opinion of PACHA seemed to declare, that either the Porte apprehended the Muscovites would take an advantage of the troubles of Persia to form some design upon this kingdom; or that the Porte itself intended it. In fact every body was persuaded, when this PACHA left Smyrna, he was designed to go to the frontiers in quality of Seraskier as formerly.

HERACLIUS, having defeated the Afghans, advanced to Tauris, and made himself master of the place, and, not contented with his former success, he marched against the Lesgees, and the Khans of Guendia and Ouroumi, who sent assistance to the Afghans. He gained a compleat victory over them, and declared, that he acted upon this occasion as Dulat-Shareke, or partner in the empire. It is said that he was qualified to do so by a treaty which he concluded with SHAH ROOK: but this I will not assert as fact.

HERACLIUS did not finish the campaign with the same success with which he began it. The Afghans, having concluded an alliance with the Lesgees, entered the province of Nakhchivan, where they committed unparalleled acts of cruelty: and the inhabitants of this country experienced all the bitter effects of war. These troops, which were under no discipline, exacted a contribution of 4000 tomans, or 24,000 crowns of our money, and 6000 measures of corn.

The people being already drained by so many preceding wars, and finding it impossible to raise so great a sum, fell a prey to their greedy and inhuman tyrants. The fathers were obliged to sell their children for the smallest price to satisfy the avarice of their persecutors. These monsters, after having glutted their brutal passion with the women, thrust red hot irons in their breasts, and into all parts of their bodies, to make them confess where they had hid their money; and concluded all by strangling them, when they could force nothing from them. They set on fire all the villages, and pushed their cruelty so far as to burn their harvest, and entirely savage the fields. Hunger obliged them to destroy what the enemy had left: they who had sufficient strength left to fly, sought a retreat in the mountains, where they neither found herbs or leaves wherewith to feed themselves, and died in the roads. The catholic towns, of which there are great numbers in this province, were entirely deserted, the houses burned, and the convents plundered.

Father JOSEPH VARTIK, prior of the Dominicans at Chiaouk, and vicar of the province, after having given all the vessels and ornaments of the church and hospital, was taken by the Afghans, who confined him in a close prison, and made a great fire, that they might by torments squeeze something more out of him. To save himself from torture, he was obliged to promise to write for money for his ransom. I never heard what became of him. In a word, expression cannot give us an idea strong enough to describe the desolation of the country, which still continues to be the seat of war.

The Afghans pushed their incursions even to Avugli. The Georgians disputed the ground vigorously, but they could not hinder them from entering the city with fire and sword, where they massacred 2000 Christians, and took 500 prisoners. They continued to spread desolation even to Erivan, while the Lesgees on the side of Shirvan kept the Georgians in play. HERACLIUS, being obliged to yield to this impetuous torrent, retired towards his capital.

This war did not entirely put a stop to commerce; the caravans passed unmolested between Ghilan and Erzeroum, but the roads from Tauris to Casbin were absolutely impassable, being blocked up by the Curdians of the province of Ouroumi, and innumerable other robbers. From Isfahan to Bassora was likewise equally impracticable, and there was only a communication between this capital and Bagdad, where the Persians went to provide necessaries.

During all these transactions, SHAH ROOK continued in Khorassan; the greatest part of his troops perished through famine; his inactivity had lessened his reputation, and made him contemptible: The suspicions of his being a Sunnite served to make him odious to the Persians; they would have no farther mention made of him, and loudly demanded a prince of the sect of ALI. The Mutavali or vice-guardian of IMAN RIZA laid hold of this disaffection of the people, and put out his eyes. But pity soon restored the subjects hearts to him, of which religious phrenzy had deprived him; his soldiers, grieved with his misfortunes, re-established him and acknowledged him for their king. I am informed, that KESTIL supports himself, but I have had no accounts, which can be depended on since this accident.

C H A P. V.

A confederacy set on foot for the election of a king; into which TEMURAS is drawn: the Lesgees defeat the army of HERACLIUS; and are in their turn entirely defeated, and put to flight by that prince: a peace concluded between the Afghans and HERACLIUS.

AT the latter end of the year we saw the Georgians retiring towards Teflis to raise recruits, and to endeavour to repair the losses they had sustained in the last campaign, which had an happy beginning, but was unfavourable in the end. The Afghans became every day more insupportable. Their general AZAD had made himself master of the fortress of Ouroumi in order to cover a retreat. He reduced Tauris in January, 1752. I have heard that he assumed the title of king of Aderbeitzan, following the example of EMIR ARSLAN KHAN. The tyrannies which these robbers exercised, wherever they extended their conquests, rendered them very soon as odious at Tauris as elsewhere. Their late victories rendered them formidable to their neighbours, who saw those very people, who were lately not at all superior to vagabonds, get possession of the most considerable cities, and seemed inclined to settle themselves there upon strong and lasting foundations: they therefore resolved to unite to root them out, if possible. The KHANS of Carabag, Guendia, and Schamakee made an alliance with TEMURAS; and the inhabitants of Tauris, who could no longer bear these excessive oppressions of the Afghans, sent a deputation of twenty of their chiefs to this monarch, to represent to him their grievous situation, and to beg assistance. The scheme of this alliance was to rendezvous at Tauris, and entirely to drive out the Afghans, and from thence to march to the metropolis of Persia to put an end to the troubles of the empire, and to proceed to the election of a king of the race of the Sefies. This alliance immediately brought upon the stage a new prince, with whose name and family I am unacquainted, whom the Muscovites had sent into Georgia. It was resolved upon, that Tauris should be the rendezvous, where they would examine into the right of this prince, and of SHAH ISHMAEL whom the Bactiari's had put in possession of the crown; and that if votes did not, force should determine, which had a right, without

without any regard being paid to SHAH ROOK, who, by the loss of his fight, was incapacitated to reign.

This league would have had the desired effect, had the Khans, which composed it, seconded the intentions of TEMURAS. The real Afghans were now reduced to four or five thousand men, by the slaughter which HERACLIUS had made of them at Odwar, and by other skirmishes to which they had exposed themselves: the other vagabonds, the gross of that number, which had rendered their army so formidable, having no other resource to live upon but plunder, deserted every day in crowds, since the Afghans had ceased making incursions, and seemed resolved to make a fixed habitation of those cities which they had taken. Nothing now would have been so easy as to have extirpated them entirely, had not the Khans, instead of seconding the project, betrayed TEMURAS, and even gone so far as to cross his attempts.

TEMURAS secretly advertised of this conspiracy, did not however abandon his project; but before he began his march to Tauris, was resolved to seize upon Guendia. HERACLIUS took the field with an army of 12,000 men, composed of the inhabitants of Teflis, Kaket, Oases, Kazakes, and Borcialous. These two last people lye between Guendia and Teflis; they always live in tents, in summer upon the mountains, in winter in the valleys; they are valiant, having no other employment but war. This army was augmented by a party of the Lesgees, who sided with the Georgians against their own countrymen: they began their march with design to encamp under the walls of Guendia. But as HERACLIUS made short marches, the general of the Lesgees, who was in alliance with the Afghans, outstripped him, and advanced towards this place with 12,000 men, to which he had probably been called by the Khan of Guendia, who betrayed TEMURAS, tho' he had been one of the principal promoters of this alliance. The Lesgees had encamped near the city, on the Persian side, and HERACLIUS, at some distance, towards Georgia: the armies continued in sight some time, without attacking each other; at last the Kazakes, the Borcialous, and the Lesgees, who were in alliance with the Georgians, formed a body of 4000 men, and fell upon the enemy, but they found a braver resistance than they expected. In spite of the fury of their attack, they were vigorously repulsed, and fled to HERACLIUS's camp: their defeat threw the army into confusion, and they were

were obliged to retire in disorder towards Teflis. The Kazakes, the Borcialous, and the allied Lesgees, resenting their having engaged without being supported, revolted, and threw HERACLIUS's army into greater confusion than the enemy had done; this prince was obliged to fly, and thought himself very happy in being able to regain his capital, with the loss of between 3 and 4000 men.

The Lesgees finding no more opposition, entered Guendia, where they equalled, or rather exceeded the Afghans their allies in cruelty. The Christians of this city experienced the same tortures which the latter had inflicted the last year in the province of Nakhchivan: the cruelties exercised upon these unhappy wretches were terrible, and a great number of them were made slaves. Father FIDELLE, a Capuchin friar of Turin, was massacred under the gate of the hospital, and father RHODOLPHUS of Bresse saved himself by flight into the mountains, has probably fallen a victim to the fury of the Barbarians. For since his retreat we have heard no news of him, and the mission of Guendia has been abandoned, the religious not being able to meet there with security.

I must not here pass by an anecdote, which gives us an idea of prince HERACLIUS's piety and justice. The catholics of Teflis have built, some years ago, a superb church, which excited the jealousy of the priests of the prevailing religion of the country. The catholics of Teflis, to whom this edifice, which surpassed the cathedral church of Sion in grandeur, gave a great deal of pain, solicited HERACLIUS, before he took the field, to oblige the catholics to change their church with that of Sion. The prince, who was busy in affairs of greater consequence than ecclesiastical quarrels, being willing to disengage himself from his importunity, gave him a slight promise of satisfaction at his return from the campaign. But having, as we have already seen, been beaten by the Lesgees, he looked upon his defeat as a chastisement of the injustice which he had proposed committing; he was scarcely entered Teflis, before he sent for the catholics, whom he loaded with bitter reproaches, for having extorted from him an unjust promise, and for which God had sent down a judgment upon him. He then went bare-footed to all the churches, to expiate this offence: he left the catholics in peaceable possession of their church, and enriched it with many considerable presents.

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The last defeat of the Georgians had extremely diminished their forces, and had put them out of condition to take the field; they wanted succours, the times were very urgent, and the season already far advanced. HERACLIUS went in person to the Circassians, to desire assistance at this critical juncture; they were a long while in determining to lend him any; being afraid of being drawn into some snare by him, and punished for threatening him some time ago to enter Georgia. But HERACLIUS managed this negotiation with so much prudence and dexterity, and made such advantageous proposals to them, that he engaged them to send him 4000 men to repair his loss. He gave each of these soldiers six tomans, and his eldest son, whom he had by his first wife, in hostage to them, after whose death he married the daughter of DADIAN of Mingrelia.

HERACLIUS's absence gave the Lesgees both time and opportunity to continue their havock, and to make incursions very far into Georgia; they met with no opposition: some of them crossed the country, laid the villages they came to in ashes, and went to Akalzike to demand the Pacha's leave to sell their slaves in the Grand Seignior's territories, to which the Pacha would not consent, telling them, that he had received express orders from the court to the contrary: they went away piqued at this refusal, and plundered all the towns and villages of the Turks in their return, and determined to take them into their country Dagistan.

In the mean time HERACLIUS, with the succours the Circassians had lent him, had levied a new army, and marched to Lori, where the general of the Lesgees, HADJI TCHELEBI, who, puffed up with his former victory, had defied him. His father TEMURAS would still accompany him. On the 31st of August these two princes met with that detachment of the Lesgees, who were escorting the slaves into Dagistan; they put most of them to the sword: those who escaped fled by another way, and joined the army of their countrymen, the princes continued their march into the country of the Borcialous, where the enemy waited for them. The Kazakes, and the Borcialous, who preserved their resentment towards HERACLIUS, upon the affair of Guendia, and the exorbitant tax which he had imposed upon them in the beginning of the campaign, revolted, and went over to the Lesgees.

HERACLIUS came within sight of the enemy, and found them much superior in number: the desertion of the two abovementioned tribes had diminished his forces, as much as they had augmented those of the enemy; his army consisted but of about 7 or 8000 men, including the Circassians. He threw himself therefore with his face to the earth, and invoked the God of war, and, after a long prayer, he harangued his troops, represented to them the necessity they were under of conquering, and put them in mind of their former victories. He had not time to finish his harangue; the soldiers, animated by the presence and intrepidity of their young general, unanimously called upon him to lead them on to the attack, and that they would willingly sacrifice themselves for him. He divided his army into three bodies, with orders to begin the attack all at once. They fell upon their enemies, who at first counterfeited a flight, that they might draw HERACLIUS into a post, where they had drawn up a considerable body of men, who repulsed the Georgians with so much vigour, that the rout began to be general. HERACLIUS, not at all disconcerted, rallied his troops, and led them on to the charge. The soldiers following the example of their prince, redoubled their efforts, and threw themselves upon the Lesgees with so much fury, that they could not bear the shock; they gave way, and were presently dispersed, and a bloody slaughter ensued. In the heat of the action HERACLIUS fought hand to hand with HADJI TCHELEBI's son, whom he dangerously wounded. The Georgians remained masters of the field of battle, and of the enemy's camp and baggage. One thousand five hundred slaves were set at liberty. The Lesgees lost in this action between 7 and 8000 men, 500 tents, 1500 mules, all their baggage and artillery. The conquerors divided themselves into two bodies, one pursued the fugitives for two days, and put the greatest part of those to the sword who had escaped from the battle; the others went and ravaged the country of the Kazakes, and the Borcialous, to chastise them for their rebellion. The Circassians lost in this battle one of their generals, who was killed in the engagement; but they took prisoner one of the chiefs of the Lesgees, who made all imaginable efforts to recover him, offering a great sum for his ransom. The Circassians were inexorable; they led him to the place where the corpse of their general lay, and sacrificed him to his manes. HERACLIUS, who was in a great measure obliged to the Circassians for so complete a victory, shewed himself sensible of it, by abandon-

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ing all the plunder to them. This piece of generosity was perhaps dictated by policy; it was for his own interest to satisfy these people, from whom he proposed drawing powerful assistance; and in fact they have been so extremely well pleased with this procedure, that they have freely, and without reserve offered him their service, and upon occasion 20,000 men. We need not doubt but that he will, some day or other, make use of their friendship.

After so glorious an action HERACLIUS and his father returned to Teflis. When they came near the city, they alighted with all their train, and walked barefooted to the cathedral church of Sion, where they assisted at mass in a solemn thanksgiving for their victory. All the inhabitants crowded together, and, after the ceremony, the princes went to the palace, amidst the joyful acclamations of the populace. HERACLIUS continued some time at Teflis, dismissed the Circassians, after having paid them what he had stipulated, and sent them home, where they did not fail to publish this prince's valour and generosity. From thence he went to Kaket to see his family, which resided there: he returned in November to Teflis. The general of the Lesgees, who fled home after his defeat, had assembled a new body of forces, consisting of 7 or 8000 men, he encamped at the foot of the mountains which separate the province of Dagistan from the kingdom of Kaket, and sent another defiance to HERACLIUS: but as the summer was far advanced, he would not take the field, nor hazard another battle; he laid aside all such thoughts till the spring.

The defeat of the Lesgees weakened the Afghans and their party so much, already considerably diminished by the desertion of a great number of other robbers their allies, that they imagined they could not take a better step than to demand peace of HERACLIUS. AZAD their chief was resolved to submit himself at discretion, and to accept of whatever conditions the prince should please to propose. HERACLIUS listened to these overtures for an accommodation, and granted him peace, on condition that the Afghans should no more pass the Aras, nor invade the province of Erivan; but that they should live peaceably on the other side the river, in the province of Ouroumi. By this peace commerce was in some measure restored; some caravans went out with silks of Schirvan, made about Guendia; they even hope to see the silks of Ghilan in the sea-ports of Turkey, altho' for some years they had been exported by the Caspian sea.

State of affairs in Persia and Georgia in the year 1753.

IN the beginning of the year 1753, great preparations for war were made at Teflis. HERACLIUS repaired to Lori, with design to fortify this place as a barrier against the Lesgees, who descended by mount Caucasus into Georgia. They resented this step, and plundered several villages in the kingdom of Kaket.

HERACLIUS had formed a resolution to ruin this nation entirely, who always oppose his designs; he cannot lay any great scheme, without first intirely disengaging himself from them. He held a council in March last, upon this account, at Teflis, wherein it was resolved, that HERACLIUS should march with 12,000 men towards Guendia, and that TEMURAS, with 6000, should stay in the capital to prevent any invasion. The affairs of Georgia seem to take a favourable turn; the Kazakes and Borcialou's are returned to their duty, and have taken an oath of allegiance to their prince, and have given forty of the best families as hostages of their obedience. AZAD, the chief of the Afghans, is not content with having concluded a peace; he has put Tauris, and all the country under his command, into HERACLIUS's hands; he even desired permission to join him, and to march with his troops to Guendia. The Catholicos of Georgia was sent in June last, in quality of ambassador, to Russia; it is imagined that the subject of this embassy is of great consequence; but what success he has met with is unknown. The inner part of Persia continues still in the same situation. ISHMAEL SHAH reigns peaceably enough in his capital; each Khan governs in his province as sovereign; and this extensive empire is no more than a conjunction of several cantons, each of which has its particular chief.

The prince of the race of the Seffies, whom the Muscovites have put into the hands of the Georgians, continues at Kaket; to raise him to the Persian throne will probably be the pretext under which HERACLIUS will penetrate into this kingdom, if he finds himself, or his allies, strong

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enough

enough to execute so great a project, which was formed in 1752, when the alliance, which I have mentioned, was concerted and broken.

The above is a true representation of Persia and Georgia. I shall finish this work by drawing HERACLIUS's character, who is at present the first and most powerful person of the two kingdoms. He, if we may credit the report of those who have seen him and known him, is the most accomplished prince of the east. He is twenty seven years of age, has a prodigious bravery, joined to a prudence above his years, a consummate experience, an unsurmountable valour, an exemplary piety, an approved justice, and an unbounded liberality: his virtues make him the idol of his people and his soldiers, the admiration of his neighbours, and the terror of his enemies. His stature is sufficiently grand, his body is well-shaped, his face is tolerably handsome; his manners, as well as cloaths are plain, but in his whole person there is an air of greatness, which shews him to be the prince of his palace, and the general of his army. I have not gone farther in HERACLIUS's character than is consistent with truth. What then may not we expect from a prince, who has united so many excellent qualities, who likewise possesses the two great kingdoms of Georgia and Persian Armenia, and who has the particular advantage of commanding the two most valiant nations of the east; whom the love of their prince, and their zeal for the Christian religion, may spur on to the most extraordinary enterprizes?

E I N I S.

